

# Picture Souvenir.

31 VIEWS.



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1916  
IRISH WARDENS



## THE SINN FEIN REBELLION.

275 (Blue  
WRP)

DCB

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THE Sinn Fein Rebellion began at noon on Easter Monday, 24th April, 1916. A few minutes later the General Post Office, Dublin, was rushed and occupied, and a proclamation setting up a Republic in Ireland was issued. Bodies of rebels captured the magazine in Phoenix Park, the Four Courts, the College of Surgeons, Stephen's Green, Jacob's Biscuit Factory, Boland's Bakery, and various other places of vantage. An attempt was also made to capture Dublin Castle, but it failed. Telegraphic communication was destroyed, and two of the local railway termini were seized.

The metropolitan police and military force in residence were powerless to cope with the situation. On the following day looting and the destruction of business premises by fire was commenced by the mob. The authorities responded by proclaiming martial law, and pouring bodies of troops into the city. Bitter street fighting, conducted on the side of the rebels by sniping from roofs and windows, lasted throughout the week. On Saturday, the rebel Commandant-General, P. H. Pearse, surrendered unconditionally, an example which was followed by other leaders, their position under fire having become impossible, though cases of sniping continued for several days more.

Through the action of the rebels and their following, and the necessary operations of the military, much valuable property was destroyed. The total loss in this respect being assessed at three million pounds sterling. The great thoroughfare of Sackville Street and some adjoining areas were laid in ruins. The photographs reproduced in this brochure convey a vivid impression of the devastation wrought by the rebellion.

The loss in human life was upon a corresponding scale. Of police and military 125 were killed and 405 wounded, while the civilian losses, so far as they can be ascertained from hospital returns, which by no means indicate the total, are 180 killed and 614 wounded. That represents a grand total of 305 killed and 1,019 wounded.

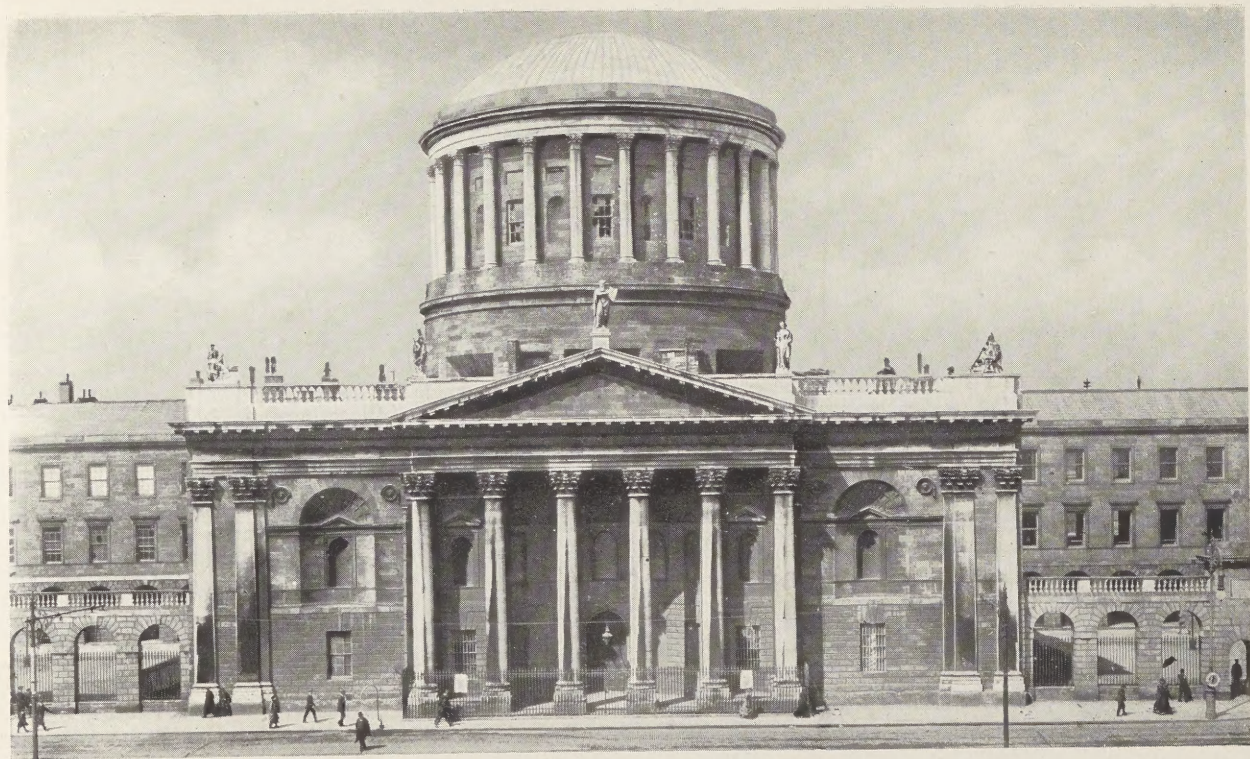
Of the rebels taken alive 15 were tried by court-martial, sentenced to death and executed, including all the signatories to the proclamation. Many others who were sentenced to death had the death sentence commuted to penal servitude. Over 100 were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, ranging from life to one year. Six were sent to imprisonment, and nearly 2,000 were deported.

The rebellion affected various other parts of the country, notably in the south and west, and the figures quoted above relate to the whole outbreak, but it was in Dublin that the material consequences of the rebellion in loss of life and property were mainly felt. The pictures in this album relate exclusively to Dublin.



RUINS OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.





FOUR COURTS—FRONT VIEW.

Damage mostly consists of broken glass caused by rifle firing.





COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, WHERE COUNTESS MARKVIETZ WAS IN COMMAND.  
The exterior was only slightly damaged.





LIBERTY HALL.—A VIEW FROM UNDERNEATH THE LOOP LINE RAILWAY.





LOWER ABBEY STREET, SHOWING ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.  
Next to Post Office, the greatest historic loss of the fires.





SACKVILLE STREET AS SEEN FROM ONE OF THE HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE





INTERIOR, HOTEL METROPOLE.





EAST SIDE OF SACKVILLE STREET FROM O'CONNELL BRIDGE.



KELLY'S CORNER (LOWER SACKVILLE STREET AND BACHELORS' WALK).  
A rebel stronghold commanding O'Connell Bridge, which was shelled from the end of D'Olier Street.





THE CROWDS IN LOWER SACKVILLE STREET WATCHING THE PULLING DOWN OF THE REMAINS OF THE HOUSES.





VIEW OF JUNCTION OF LOWER ABBEY STREET AND SACKVILLE STREET.

On the left are the remains of the Hibernian Bank Branch Office, and on the right the skeleton of the D.B.C. Restaurant.





NOBLETT'S CORNER, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF NELSON PILLAR.





UPPER SACKVILLE STREET,  
Showing Y.M.C.A. Catholic Commercial Club, and adjoining buildings which were shelled by the military after rebel occupation.



MANFIELD'S CORNER, MIDDLE ABBEY STREET AND LOWER SACKVILLE STREET.





VII  
VIEW OF HENRY STREET AND MARY STREET,  
As seen from the west side of Nelson Pillar.



HENRY STREET, SHOWING THE NORTH SIDE OF POST OFFICE.





CORNER OF UPPER SACKVILLE STREET AND NORTH EARL STREET.  
One of the first portions of the city burnt.



EDEN QUAY.





EDEN QUAY, HOPKIN'S CORNER.



REMOVING THE DEBRIS FROM MIDDLE ABBEY STREET.





HENRY STREET FROM THE WEST.



NORTH EARL STREET, FROM LOWER SACKVILLE STREET.





NORTH EARL STREET FROM NELSON PILLAR.



LOYAL VOLUNTEER ON DUTY AT GENERAL POST OFFICE.





LOYAL VOLUNTEERS ON DUTY AT G.P.O.—MILITARY PASSING



MILITARY GUARDING ENTRANCE TO TRINITY COLLEGE





ROUNDING UP THE REBELS.—A SINN FEIN PRISONER BEING CONVEYED TO THE CASTLE.



RESULT OF GAS EXPLOSION, O'CONNELL BRIDGE.





BUSINESS AS USUAL.—A NEWSVENDOR RESUMES BUSINESS AMONGST THE RUINS.

## IRISH WAR NEWS

### STOP PRESS! THE IRISH REPUBLIC

(Irish) "War News" is published to-day because a momentous thing has happened. The Irish Republic has been declared in Dublin, and a Provisional Government has been appointed to administer its affairs. The following have been named as the Provisional Government:—

Thomas J. Clarke.  
Sean Mac Diarmada  
P. H. Pearse.  
James Connolly.  
Thomas Mac Donagh.  
Eamonn Ceannt.  
Joseph Plunkett.

The Irish Republic was proclaimed by a poster, which was prominently displayed in Dublin.  
At 9.30 a.m. this morning the following statement was made by Commandant-General, P. H. Pearse:—

The Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Monday, 24th April, at 12 noon. Simultaneously with the issue of the proclamation of the Provisional Government the Dublin Division of the Army of the Republic, including the Irish Volunteers, Citizen Army, Hibernian Rifles, and other bodies, occupied dominating points in the city. The G.P.O. was seized at 12 noon, the Castle was attacked at the same moment, and shortly afterwards the Four Courts were occupied. The Irish troops hold the City Hall and dominate the Castle. Attacks were immediately commenced by the British forces and were everywhere repulsed. At the moment of writing this report (9.30 a.m., Tuesday) the Republican forces hold all their positions and the British forces have nowhere broken through. There has been heavy and continuous fighting for nearly 24 hours, the casualties of the enemy being much more numerous than those on the Irish side. The Republican forces everywhere are fighting with splendid gallantry. The populace of Dublin are plainly with the Republic, and the officers and men are everywhere cheered as they march through the streets. The whole centre of the city is in the hands of the Republic, whose flag flies from the G.P.O.

Commandant-General P. H. Pearse is commanding in chief of the Army of the Republic and

is President of the Provisional Government. Commandant-General James Connolly is commanding the Dublin districts. Communication with the country is largely cut, but reports to hand show that the country is rising, and bodies of men from Kildare and Fingall have already reported in Dublin.

### MORE PIRACY.

The condition of affairs illustrated in the following comment from "The Advocate," a New York Irish Redemptive paper, is not at all unlike piracy on the high seas. In its latest issue to hand "The Advocate" says:—

"Since the British Government began to seize the mails we have been informed by some of the Swedish acquaintances that the little cheques they have sent to the old folks at home have never reached their destination. If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, then the British Government stands convicted of the most contemptible kind of petty larceny which the criminal annals of the world can show. Sweden is just now experiencing a depression in all kinds of business owing to being cut off from other neutral nations by Great Britain, and consequently a little help from their exiled brethren is much needed in countless Swedish households. Now, it may be asked what Great Britain hopes to accomplish by preventing the exiled Swedes from helping their suffering kindred at home? The reason is not far to seek. The Socialist party is very strong in Sweden, and is growing stronger in proportion to the increase in the difficulty of the masses to make ends meet. Now, Great Britain knows that were it not for the opposition of the Socialists Sweden would long since have entered the war on the side of Germany, hence it is to her interest to add by every means at her disposal to the Socialists' power. Therefore in robbing the mails of these little cheques he is robbing deserving people of the means of tiding over the dull season, and expects that, driven by necessity, many will turn to the Socialists in their extremity, and thus Sweden's continued neutrality will be secured. This is the explanation of our Swedish acquaintances' give of England's thieving conduct in this regard. For the honour of our poor human nature, let us hope the case is not as bad as it is said to be."

# IRISH WAR NEWS

## THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

VOL. I. No. 1

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1916.

ONE PENNY

### "IF THE GERMANS CONQUERED ENGLAND."

In the London "New Statesman" for April 12, an article is published—"If the Germans Conquered England," which has the appearance of a very clever piece of satire written by an Irishman. The writer draws a picture of England under German rule, almost every detail of which exactly fits the case of Ireland at the present day. Some of the sentences are so exquisitely appropriate that it is impossible to believe that the writer had not Ireland in his mind when he wrote them. For instance:—

"England would be constantly irritated by the lofty moral utterances of German statesmen who would assert—quite sincerely, no doubt—that England was free, freer indeed than she had ever been before. Prussian freedom, they would explain, was the only real freedom, and therefore England was free. They would point to the flourishing railways and farms and colleges. They would possibly point to the contingent of M.P.'s, which was permitted, in spite of its deplorable disorderliness, to sit in a permanent minority in the Reich-

stag. And not only would the Englishman have to listen to a constant flow of speeches of this sort; he would find a respectable official Press secret bought over by the Government to say the same kind of things over and over, every day of the week. He would find, too, that his children were coming home from school with new ideas of history. . . .

They would ask him: if it was true that until the Germans came England had been an unwarlike country, constantly engaged in civil war. . . . The object of every schoolbook would be to make the English child grow up in the notion that the history of his country was a thing to forget, and that the one bright spot in it was the fact that it had been conquered by cultured German men."

"If there were a revolt, German statesmen would deliver grave speeches about 'disloyalty,' 'ingratitude,' 'reckless agitators who would ruin their country's prosperity.' . . . Prussian soldiers would be encamped in every barracks—the English conscripts having been sent out of the country to be trained in Germany, or to fight the Chinese—in order to come to the aid of German morality, should English sedition come to blows with it."

"England would be exhorted to abandon her own genius in order to imitate the genius of her conquerors, to forget her own history for a larger history, to give up her own language for a 'universal' language—in other words, to destroy her household gods, one by one, and put in their place



# POBLACHT NA hÉIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

**IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN:** In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE,  
SEAN MAC DIARMADA, THOMAS MACDONAGH,  
P. H. PEARSE, EAMONN CEARNT,  
JAMES CONNOLLY. JOSEPH PLUNKETT.







